

Fair today; temperature moderate; fair and warmer tomorrow; light winds.

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PRICE FIVE CENTS.

AMERICAN RIFLEMEN WIN PALMA TROPHY ON BISLEY'S RANGE

Yankee Marksmen Make
Splendid Showing and Re-
capture Massive Bronze
Shield—Englishmen Second

COOK'S SCORE IS HIGHEST

Teams Representing United
Kingdom, America, Can-
ada, Natal, Norway, Au-
stralia and France Contest.

BISLEY, England, July 11.—Emulating the example of their forefathers, who shot rings around the English in 1776, the American rifle team won the international shooting match at Bisley, England, today, capturing the Palma Trophy. The teams contesting represented America, England, Australia, Canada, France, Natal, and Norway. A great crowd, representing a half dozen different nations, was present, including Ambassador Choate.

America recaptured the Palma Trophy. Her team scored an aggregate of 1,570 out of a possible 1,800, and beat all the best shots of Europe, South Africa, Australia, and Canada, congregated for the first time on English soil to compete for the world's premier shooting trophy.

England Second.

Great Britain was second, with 1,555, and Canada third, with 1,518. With the exception of the 800-yard range, at which the United Kingdom beat them by three points, the American team demonstrated superiority over all comers.

It was a hot day, but the clearness of the atmosphere made the shooting conditions ideal. There was a variable breeze, which was blowing at the average velocity of six miles an hour.

Interest in the later firing centered chiefly in the Americans and British. The Canadians had been regarded as dark horses, but their shooting did not justify any hope of their success.

Shot Quicker.

The shooting of the American team was notably quicker than that of the others, and the Americans strictly followed the instructions of their commanding officer to refrain from the unnecessary conversation in which some of the other teams indulged. The fact that the Americans had gained a substantial lead at the end of the first two ranges elated them and made them confident of their ability.

When half of the team contesting had finished at the first range (800 yards), the English team led, with a score of 282, and the Americans were second, with 277 points to their credit.

Private Cook Cheered.

Private Cook, of the District of Columbia Regiment, got a round of cheers when he arose, for his capital shooting. All his shots were bull's-eyes except the fourth, which was an inner 4. He was lying on the extreme left of the American position, which was to the left of the range. Norway was lying next. Then came Australia, Canada, England, France and Natal. The Englishmen were coached in regard to wind fluctuations by Colonel Hopton, chief inspector of small arms of the British army.

When the shooting in the second stage began, the Americans soon overhauled and passed their British competitors. In the first twenty shots the United Kingdom dropped 18 points, against 8 dropped by the Americans.

By the time half the teams had shot off at 900 yards the Americans had gained nine points, thus giving them a lead of six points, after deducting the three they were behind in the first stage. The Canadian first squad was second, with 262; the British team was third, with 257.

Nine-Hundred-Yard Range.

In the second half of the 900 range the Americans gained another two points, making the aggregate at the end of the second stage as follows:

America, 1,065; United Kingdom, 1,058; Canada, 1,040; Australia, 1,010; Natal, 960; Norway, 855; France, 845.

The individual American scores at 900 yards were:

Keogh, 69; Casey, 68; Doyle, 66; Winder, 63; Short, 66; Cook, 63; Holcomb, 61; Wells, 59.

At the completion of the shooting of half the team at 1,000 yards America was 12 points ahead. The half-team aggregates were:

America, 1,208; United Kingdom, 1,206; America's Team.

The American total was 1,570. Great Britain was second, with 1,555.

The men who are on the American team are:

Lieut. A. E. Wells of the Seventy-first Regiment, New York.

PLANS FOR GREATER NAVY DISCUSSED

More Battleships Needed to
Maintain Our Supremacy.

CONGRESSMAN DAYTON TALK

System for Enlarging Navy Should Be
Adopted—Probable Chairman of
Naval Committee.

Plans for a greater navy in the number and size of the ships fill the heads of nearly all the Representatives-elect who were members of the Naval Affairs Committee of the last House. The plan for the increase of the navy informally agreed upon last winter by the committee, does not come up to the ideas they now entertain.

Alston G. Dayton, Representative-elect from West Virginia, the real leader of the committee last year, is the man in whose brain the large notions as to what we need in the way of a navy originated. Just before starting on the junket trip to "inspect" the Northern naval stations he expressed his views:

Should Adopt a System.

"If I could have my way," he said, "Congress would treat the subject of increasing the navy in the same manner as it treats all other questions of great public works. I would have it declared by a definite project to be completed in, say, ten or twenty years. Then the next step would be to appropriate as much money as the chiefs of the Navy Department thought they could spend during the coming year in the furtherance of the project."

"At present we flounder around, one year saying we will build four battleships of a tonnage that may be greater or smaller than that of the ships built the year before. In that way we have got a collection of battleships of assorted sizes, and, in a measure, justified the German taunt that we haven't two ships that are alike in steaming capacity or anything else and could not, therefore, send to sea a single homogeneous squadron. Another year we decide we will have no more battleships but will place our reliance in torpedo boats."

What the Navy Needs.

"The United States ought to build at least five first-class battleships every year, and at least two armored cruisers. My own idea is that the number ought to be ten and then we would not have a navy any too large to so amply protect our interests that war would be impossible."

"Of course, the construction of five armored ships should not be the limit of the new work undertaken. In order to send out squadrons and fleets that will work as units, and to the best advantage, it will be necessary to provide coaling, hospital ships and other auxiliaries which are just as important in the winning of battles as are the heavy fighting ships. If anything may be neglected in the making of such a program, it would be the auxiliary, because it would be impossible, in case of war, to improvise craft of that kind by converting merchant ships. Our experience in doing that, however, has not been either profitable or satisfactory."

Next Congress Will Decide.

The question of trying to get Congress to adopt a building program will be discussed during the picnic trip. So far as the House members are concerned, the question is already settled. They are all in favor of doing so, but the members of the Senate committee are not favorably disposed. Senator Hale, the chairman of the Senate committee, is opposed to such large increases in the navy.

The views of Representative-elect Dayton are of more weight than if he were talking as one member. If Speaker Cannon can find the way to do it he will make Dayton chairman of the committee. Cannon has a poor opinion of Representative-elect Foss, who comes from his own State. He has a very high opinion of Dayton, who has for years been the real power in the committee.

DECLINES TO SERVE ON THE LABOR COMMITTEE

Former Justice Hagner Too Busy to
Take the Place.

The committee composed of E. J. Rattigan and Thomas Egan, representing organized labor in the District, called upon former Justice Alexander B. Hagner, of the District Supreme Court, yesterday, and requested him to serve as umpire on the arbitration committee recently organized by the Washington workmen and their employers, for the purpose of arbitrating difficulties which may arise in the future. Mr. Hagner, because of private business, was compelled to decline the honor.

Owing to other urgent business the committee members were unable to see Associate Justice Morris or Associate Justice Shepard, of the District Court of Appeals, who were named as possible candidates for the position.

CANAL DISCUSSED IN CONFERENCE HERE

Senor Pedro Velez Talks
With Dr. Herran.

VISITOR OPPOSES TREATY

Recently Elected to Colombian Congress, Senor Velez Asks Charge of
Legation to Defend Agreement.

Senor Pedro Velez, a member of the Colombian congress and one of the prominent men of that country, has come to Washington in connection with isthmian canal affairs. He had an important conference last night with Dr. Herran, charge d'affaires of the Colombian legation. His presence here is regarded in official circles with interest.

In view of the influence he may exert upon his fellow-members at Bogota upon his return there next week.

Senor Velez is a nephew of President Joaquin Velez, of the Colombian senate, and a brother of Gen. Louis Velez, governor of the state of Bolivar. He lives at Cartagena, but has been traveling in Europe lately. While absent he was elected to the Colombian congress and summoned back to Bogota. An alternate was appointed, in the person of Senor Jimenez, to act in his stead until his return. He expects to return to New York tomorrow and sail for home on Tuesday.

Conferred Until Midnight.

The conference of Senor Velez with Dr. Herran lasted until midnight, and it is thought it may have some direct results. He has been outspoken in his opposition to the treaty in its present form and says his countrymen are largely of the same mind. The object of his coming to Washington is for the especial purpose of bringing up these objections and asking Dr. Herran to set them if he can by substantial argument which may be repeated to the Colombians at home. If Dr. Herran can do this to the satisfaction of Senor Velez, the result will undoubtedly be a great gain for treaty prospects.

Speaking of his personal position regarding treaty ratification, Senor Velez said to a representative of The Times last night:

Views of Senor Velez.

"Though I have been spoken of as opposed to the treaty in its present form, I have been careful not to prejudice the case, and do not wish to commit myself too strongly before the matter is finally brought to a vote."

"My countrymen are in general opposed to the treaty as it now stands. They do not think the United States has been generous enough in the terms offered. Why, we now receive \$250,000 annually from the Panama Railroad—the same as is offered us in the Hay-Herran compact. The uncompleted canal, which will revert to the government in the event of the failure of the French company to fulfill its contract, is worth a great deal more as it stands than the \$10,000,000 offered by the United States for work, right of way, sovereignty, and everything. This is how the matter appears to the people of Colombia now."

"Then the cession of sovereignty is a matter which is strongly opposed. We appreciate that a great deal of good will come to Colombia through the building of the canal, but the sentimental feeling about the matter weighs strongly. Even such commercial considerations as increased shipping facilities from ocean to ocean and increased value of land adjacent to the canal cannot obliterate the popular feeling about sovereignty."

Hopeful for Solution.

"I hope and believe some way may be found to make the treaty more acceptable to my countrymen. We fully appreciate what a great event the completion of the canal would be for the world's commerce. An effort is being made to have the special session end July 20, although the regular session does not begin until July 29 of next year."

"This has occasioned some argument on constitutional lines, and will result in a further delay to final action on the treaty. Considering these things in addition to the main subject of the direct arguments on the measure, any decision before the end of August is highly improbable."

HOPEFUL MESSAGES ARE RECEIVED IN WASHINGTON

Mgr. Falconio Informed That the Pope
Is Improved.

"Condition of Holy Father somewhat better" was the wording of a dispatch received last night by Mgr. Falconio, at the apostolic legation in Washington, from the secretary of state, Cardinal Rampolla.

Mgr. Falconio regards this communication as a very hopeful one. He is still skeptical, however, about the ability of a man of ninety-four being able to recover from such a severe illness as that of the Pope.

The news received at the legation here yesterday was decidedly favorable to the recovery of the Pope. Early in the day this message was cabled to Mgr. Falconio by Cardinal Rampolla:

"After calm night, Holy Father feels somewhat better."

SENATORS LUNCH WITH PRESIDENT

Find Oyster Bay Shy on
Transportation.

MESSAGE TO KING EDWARD

Chief Executive Appreciates Courtesies
Extended to Officers of the
American Navy.

OYSTER BAY, N. Y., July 11.—President Roosevelt entertained several guests at luncheon this afternoon and spent the remainder of the day in recreation and work with Assistant Secretary Barnes.

Secretary and Mrs. Loeb departed on a forenoon train for Albany, where they will remain two weeks. They expect to spend the same length of time on Lake George before returning to Oyster Bay.

Senators at Luncheon.

Former District Attorney Philbin, of New York; ex-United States Senator Frank Hiseock, State Senator Francis Hendricks and United States Senators Kean and Dryden, of New Jersey, were the guests at luncheon. When the 12:20 p. m. train, upon which they all arrived, pulled into the station, there was a marked scarcity of livery carriages in sight. Senator Kean got one and Mr. Philbin connected with another, and they were driven merrily out to Sagamore Hill.

Ex-Senator Hiseock and Senator Hendricks could find none, however, and walked up to the village, where they were compelled to wait nearly an hour before they could get a conveyance. While they were waiting their heels in the sun outside the livery door, one of the newspaper correspondents asked Mr. Hiseock why he did not ride up "in Mr. Philbin's carriage."

An "Innocent" Mistake.

"Why," he asked innocently, "does Mr. Philbin run a better livery stable than this one?"

When he was informed that Mr. Philbin was formerly district attorney of Manhattan he said:

"Why, I thought he was a livery-stable keeper."

Then he added, "perhaps he wants a job. If he does, he is probably anxious for solitude."

Senators Kean and Dryden called to urge the President to attend the Jersey State militia encampment at Sea Girt. President Roosevelt regretted his inability to go, but secret service guard.

Reply to Edward.

President Roosevelt today sent the following message in response to one from King Edward:

Oyster Bay, July 11.
To His Majesty the King, London:

"I thank your majesty most cordially for your kind message, and sincerely and gratefully appreciate the courtesies which the officers of our navy have received at the hands of your majesty and the English people."

THEODORE ROOSEVELT.

After a rigid investigation, Secretary Shaw, of the Treasury, has found that the Louisiana Purchase Exposition project has escaped any taint of corruption. It was feared by some that it might have been contaminated by St. Louis municipal corruption.

It has been found that every cent of the \$9,000,000 that has been paid out for building and expenses has been accounted for. The \$5,000,000 appropriated by Congress, contingent upon St. Louis spending \$10,000,000, will be available as soon as another million dollars has been expended. This cannot be before September.

The investigation was requested by the national commissioners. They believed that the reports required monthly were inadequate and too perfunctory. Expert accountants were put to work. At the end of six weeks they reported the books straight. To make things doubly sure, Secretary Shaw was prevailed upon to have an inquiry made.

W. E. Andrews, Auditor for the Treasury Department, and one of the best experts in the country, went to St. Louis. His report is an emphatic endorsement of the St. Louis officials.

PENNSYLVANIA "FLYER" COLLIDES WITH FREIGHT

ALTOONA, Pa., July 11.—The second section of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company's fast St. Louis Express ran into a freight train at Vineyard, ten miles east of this city, this morning while running at the rate of thirty miles an hour.

An ugly pile-up resulted, and all traffic was suspended for several hours. The flyer carried no passengers, but four of the crew were injured. They were Eugene William Beller, fireman B. V. Boyd, Express Messenger J. W. Hooper, and Mail Clerk W. L. Frick. None is hurt seriously.

LEO'S WONDERFUL VITALITY AGAIN PUZZLES PHYSICIANS, AND THE PONTIFF YET LIVES

LOOKING INTO RECORD
OF GLOVE CONTRACTS

Colonel Garlington Closes
Examination Here.

WILL GO TO PHILADELPHIA

Representative Littauer's Constituents
Offer to Assist Secretary Root
in the Inquiry.

Col. E. A. Garlington, the army officer detailed from the Inspector General's Department to investigate the matter of the glove contracts in which Representative Littauer is said to have been interested, has concluded his examination of the papers and records pertaining to the case in the office of the Quartermaster General here. What discoveries he has made, if any, have not been disclosed, and will not be until he makes his complete report, which will not be until after he has examined other documents in the case.

Colonel Garlington has gone to Philadelphia, where he will continue the investigation in the office of depot quartermaster. It was to the depot there that the gloves and gauntlets manufactured by the Littauer Brothers for Lyon were shipped, and reference is made to their shipment there by Mr. Littauer in several of his letters upon the subject.

Aid Volunteered.

Secretary Root is in receipt of a number of letters from constituents of Representative Littauer, urging that the investigation into the matter be very thorough, and volunteering aid, if acceptable. Suggestions of this character are not necessary, as Secretary Root is determined that the matter shall be carefully and fully inquired into, and has so directed the Inspector General. All of this correspondence has been turned over to Colonel Garlington, in whose hands Secretary Root has placed the entire matter for investigation and report, and the Secretary will not interfere with the work.

General Burton, the Inspector General of the Army, left Washington yesterday upon a tour of inspection throughout the West. He will go as far as Seattle, Wash. The ostensible purpose of his trip is to investigate the conditions in the various soldiers' homes throughout the country, but it is said he will also inquire into the matter of a number of contracts for supplying goods at the depot in San Francisco, regarding which there have been complaints.

ALL ST. LOUIS MEN ARE NOT DISHONEST BUT NONE ARE FATAL

Exposition Finances Are in Good
Condition.

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Wonderful Clearness of Pope's Mind Expected to Continue Until Death. Interest in Mundane Matters Un- abated—Receives Four Cardinals in Conference on Church Affairs.

DISDAINS INJUNCTION OF DOCTORS
THAT HE SHALL NOT CONVERSE

WILEY'S BORAX TESTS
RESULT IN FAILURE

No New Facts Developed in
Experiments.

DID NOT AFFECT SUBJECTS

Ate Borax and Boracic Acid With No
Ill Effects—Human Stom-
achs Differ.

Dr. Wiley, chief chemist of the Agricultural Department, is striving hard to keep secret the results of his recent sensational experiments with borax and boracic acid. Enough has become known, however, to justify the assertion that a majority of the men fed with the preservatives suffered practically no ill effects.

Dr. Wiley has the conclusion forced upon him that all human stomachs are not alike; that some men can eat great quantities of borax without the slightest harm, while other men, apparently equally strong, cannot take even small quantities without feeling its effect. The doctor is also having the conclusion reluctantly forced upon him that what is one man's food is another man's poison.

Dr. Wiley has tried his experiments upon a greater number of subjects than any other scientist. The result will leave the question where it was before the experiments were undertaken.

Some scientists have declared preservatives to be injurious, while others were equally emphatic in holding that they were harmless.

MANY PROSTRATIONS, BUT NONE ARE FATAL

Five Men Were Overcome Yester-
day Afternoon.

The suffering caused by the high temperature was shown yesterday by frequent heat prostrations throughout the afternoon. While the mercury was at its height a number of cases were treated at the hospitals, but, fortunately, none of these were serious. Following are the names of those who suffered:

John R. Martin, aged thirty-nine years, residing in the rear of 1316 Sixth Street southwest; overcome at his home. Removed to the Emergency Hospital.

D. T. Opey, negro, aged forty-eight years, of 222 E Street southwest; overcome at the Central Market, where he is employed as a waiter. Removed to the Emergency Hospital.

John Lewis, negro, aged sixty-eight years, of 133 Virginia Avenue southwest; prostrated while driving his wagon in First Street southeast. Taken to the Emergency Hospital, where he was found to have sustained a slight scalp wound by the fall from the vehicle.

John Walker, a negro, aged twenty-five years, of 1659 Thirtieth Street northwest; overcome while working near his home. Sent to the Georgetown University Hospital.

George Stevens, negro, aged sixty years, of Rosslyn, Va.; prostrated at North Capitol and G Streets. Received treatment at the Casualty Hospital.

STANDARD OIL TANKS STRUCK BY LIGHTNING

WILMINGTON, Del., July 11.—For the second time within a month the Standard Oil Company tanks were struck by lightning at Marcus Hook. The bolt struck shortly after 2:30 o'clock this afternoon.

At once tongues of fire leaped up, followed by dense clouds of black smoke, which hung over the Delaware River. Workmen are piling up banks of sand and earth about the tank to prevent the burning fluid from escaping into the river. After several hours the oil burned out.

PRESIDENT AT ODDS WITH SENATOR BURTON?

"Emporia Gazette" Says Congress-
man Is a "Dead One."

EMPORIA, Kan., July 11.—William Allen White publishes today in his paper, the "Gazette," a story to the effect that Senator Burton of Kansas, in using a personal letter from the President to advertise and promote a World's Fair exhibit in which he (Burton) is financially interested, has so aroused the President that hereafter Burton will be persona non grata at the White House.

The article quotes the President as having said: "From now on Burton will be considered politically a Democratic Senator as far as patronage is concerned."

The cause of the rupture was a letter written by the President commending the Jerusalem exhibit at the St. Louis World's Fair. Burton represented to the President, so the "Gazette" states, that the exhibit was endorsed by the clergy and other prominent persons throughout the country, and that President Roosevelt was so pleased with the scheme that he wrote Senator Burton a personal letter commending the enterprise.

This letter Senator Burton caused to be used for advertising purposes, according to the "Gazette," whereupon the President demanded it returned and issued the edict which, it is thought, ends the Senator's career so far as patronage is concerned.

BURST MAIN PLAYS HAVOC IN PITTSBURGH

PITTSBURGH, Pa., July 11.—As the result of a burst steam main, connected with fire engines at the Edgar Thomson Steel Works, Braddock, this morning, one man was instantly killed and four others injured. John Roskosh, aged twenty-four, is dead.

The injured are: Washington Luito, an oiler, scalded; George Bullo, scalded all over the body; John Goodfellow, engineer, right arm broken; David Goodfellow, oiler, scalded.

A Minute Examination of
the Patient's Condition
Results in the Opinion
That He May Live for
Weeks.

MAZZONI IS AT HAND
TO GIVE STIMULANTS

Rome Recognizes the Fact
That the Pontiff's Death
Is Now But a Matter of a
Short Time—The Final
Scenes.

ROME, July 11.—Pope Leo's vitality and the wonderful clearness of his intellect are nothing short of marvelous. It seems that he will retain the full possession of his faculties right up to the moment of death.

It might almost be said that his mind will continue somewhat active for a time even after all life practically has departed from the frail body.

Not less remarkable is his grasp of public affairs, even in the hour of his fatal illness, for while his life continues to hang by the merest thread he is able to discuss and dispose of the most important affairs in connection with his beloved church. Tonight, only a few hours after an operation which few strong men would have borne so easily, having taken a refreshing and natural sleep, he received four of the cardinals, with whom he discussed ritualistic matters.

His strength really seems to increase, instead of diminish, and it certainly seems tonight that the prediction of the Vatican prelates that he will live for eight or ten days will be verified.

ROME, JULY 11.—THE OFFICIAL BULLETIN READ, IN FULL, AS FOLLOWS:

"THE POPE PASSED THE DAY FAIRLY PEACEFULLY."

"THE GENERAL STATE OF THE PATIENT IS SLIGHTLY IMPROVED, PERMITTING A FRESH PHYSICAL EXAMINATION, WHICH SHOWED THAT THE LIQUID BENEATH THE PUNCTURE IN THE THORAX HAD NOT INCREASED SINCE YESTERDAY'S OPERATION, INDICATING THE REABSORPTION OF THE SERUM."

"HIS HOLINESS' RESPIRATION IS 28, WITH A SLIGHT GURGLE PERCEPTIBLE; HIS PULSE IS STRONGER, REGISTERING 86, AND HIS TEMPERATURE, 36 DEGREES CENTIGRADE. THE POPE FEELS MORE RELIEVED."

MAZZONI, "LAPPONI"

ROME, July 11.—Doctors Lapponi, Mazzoni and